

ARIZONA MINER---Supplement.

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TELEGRAPHIC.

Special Dispatches to the Arizona Miner,
By Western Union and U. S.
Military Lines.

Foreign and Domestic.

San Diego, January 29.—The Union contains a Washington letter, two and a half columns long, with reference to Howard's treaty with Cachise, giving correspondence between Hon. E. P. Smith, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Gen Howard and other officials. The correspondence says:

Many demands have been made for the publication of the treaty between Cachise, and the establishment of the Chiricahua reservation. Your correspondent called upon Commissioner Smith, and requested the privilege of examining such papers as pertained to the subject, which request was promptly granted. The principal facts elicited being, that no formal treaty had been entered into; correspondence will show that Gen Howard made report Nov. 7th, 1872, which was published, and that subsequently the authorities of Sonora began to complain of Indian depredations, and accuse Gen Howard of having left the back door of the reservation open into Mexico, etc.

Gov. Pasquero, of Sonora, wrote to the Department, and was answered by Commissioner Smith, who stated that Cachise had not been given permission to raid into Mexico, and that Government had not supplied the Apaches with citizens' clothes, arms, etc.

Soon afterwards, Major Price wrote a letter which caused the following correspondence to pass on the subject. A letter from Smith to Howard says: On Gen Crook's coming, with force, before Cachise, to enforce a compliance with daily roll-call, Cachise claimed that, under his stipulations with Howard, troops could not come on his reservation, except to travel on roads to and from military posts; also, made no concealment of raids by his tribe into Sonora, and said that his treaty with Howard did not forbid it. Gen Crook, having no copy of the treaty, retired.

In your report to the Department of the Interior, as commissioner to the Apaches, no mention of any kind is made of a treaty with Cachise. You have reported your action as having persuaded him to remain in the Chiricahua country, and to agree to refrain from marauding if Government would furnish subsistence for himself and his band. If any other stipulations were made, or treaty of any kind entered into with Cachise, it is very important that a copy be furnished this office.

Howard replies, substantially, as follows: 1st—No formal treaty with Cachise and his band was made. The reservation was set apart subject to approval by the President, and had the same conditions as the White Mountain, Tularosa and other reservations. No more and no less. The reservation privileges promised by the President and Secretary of the Interior to Apache Indians to visit Washington, were extended to Cachise and his band.

In a letter to Gen Crook, from Cachise's camp, dated Oct. 11, 1872, I say: They (meaning the Indians) all agree that if I will give them the Chiricahua mountains for a reservation, they will cease from war and be contented. They promise, emphatically, to seize upon any stock taken from citizens, or other property stolen, and to give it up to their agent, at once.

In conclusion, Gen Howard recapitulates: I set apart as a reservation not the one I preferred, but the only one I could get the Indians to agree to. I promised Government would furnish the usual supplies—food and clothing; promised I would present the Indians' request for diminution of troops on their reservation to the President; promised they should have Thomas J. Jeffers as their agent, and I promised their agency headquarters should be at Sulphur Springs, and to keep the Indians and soldiers apart. On their part, the Indians, through Cachise and captains, promised to refrain from all unlawful war, marauding, jumping trains, killing and robbing inhabitants; to keep roads in their vicinity open, apprehend Indians who come upon their reservation with booty, and report the same to their agent.

Howard adds: Cachise asked, during the talk, concerning his Indians fighting with Mexicans, or crossing the south line of their reservation into Mexico. I answered that it should not be allowed as we were at peace with the Mexicans. He wished to know if Mexicans crossed the border and created disturbances upon their reservation what the Indians should do? I answered, report the case to your agent and Major Sumner. This, he and his captains agreed to do, begging of Major Sumner the privilege of helping drive back any such raiders. I do not guarantee the moral character of the Apaches, nor of Indian agents, but I do believe in the President's peace policy, have risked everything to demonstrate it, under his and the Secretary's orders, and by the Divine help something was done. Envy, hatred, malice, covetousness, revenge and falsehood are very

lively, but they cannot overturn one grand fact, viz: That the wildest Apache may be met and conquered without arms, by God's help. Let Sonora send a man with authority to that Chiricahua reservation and he can arrange as I did and with more ease, for he and Cachise can talk the Spanish language together. This, in my judgment, will be wiser than to shoot Indians, or to call a daily roster. If you knew the Tularosa Indians you would not believe they were much corrupted by Indians three hundred miles off. Let everything be done to promote virtue and proper living on both reservations. Your faithful inspector will soon find the truth and, I hope, the remedy for many ills.

Her. Clam, acting commissioner, writes to the Secretary of the Interior, enclosing this correspondence, and adds: So far as this office has information, Cachise has, hitherto, with great fidelity, kept his promise to refrain from marauding, notwithstanding the promise of rations and assistance made him by Gen Howard has not been fulfilled by the Government, for want of funds. The country is reported safer from Indian attacks than it has been for many years before. Cachise has by positive command forbidden his men to raid in Mexico, and has turned back other Indians who were coming with booty from Mexico upon his reservation, and in other instances has taken away the cattle which they brought, and delivered them up to be returned to their owners. When due allowance is made for the open and cruel hostility hitherto existing between Cachise and the white people, and the deep resentment he is known to have cherished for many years, the present peaceful disposition and conduct on his part, and the comparative safety of the country from marauding bands of Indians, show as satisfactory results of the peace policy as can reasonably be expected under the circumstances.

The Union's correspondent adds: Agent Jeffers writes an answer to some of the complaints, and says that Cachise denies that he had an understanding with Howard which would permit him to continue his raids into Mexico.

While General Vandever, Indian Inspector, was making a tour of Arizona, the State Department received further complaints from the City of Mexico, through correspondence with the U. S. Minister. Secretary Fish sent to the Interior Department requesting information on the subject. The correspondence was referred to General Vandever, with instructions to investigate the whole matter and report as soon as possible. Gen Vandever at once visited the Chiricahua reservation, examined witnesses, and from Mexican testimony found that the reports were true, and that most all were occasioned by Indians from Tularosa and other distant places, who made headquarters at Chiricahua when not annoyed by military force. These Indians came upon Jeffers in such numbers that they consumed provisions intended for Cachise's band. Gen Vandever blames Jeffers for harboring Tularosa Indians. He had a talk with Cachise, and the crafty chief said he would not raid into Mexico; yet, said he, "when I made a treaty with the U. S., I did not make one with Mexico." Gen Vandever came to the conclusion that Cachise's band ought to be removed to New Mexico, but the Department does not think that this is possible or practicable. Gen Crook, however, says that there would be no difficulty in accomplishing it. The danger apprehended is not so much that Indians will continue raiding into Mexico, as that, whenever Cachise becomes dissatisfied with our Government he may cross over with his whole band into Mexico and make a compact with one or more of the Mexican frontier towns, as has formerly been done. He may change his base of operations and begin to raid across the frontier into Arizona and New Mexico. This question is not an easy one to handle and the Department find it an elephant.

News has been received that Jeffers has resigned. Commissioner Smith, undoubtedly influenced by the report of Gen Howard, thinks Jeffers is the only man for the place. Gen Vandever reports that several more competent for the position can be named. One of them, in particular, has more influence over Cachise than Jeffers.

It is probable that, with good management at the reservation, reports of raids across the border would, for the most part, cease. Perhaps this is the remedy, but it must not be expected that all the wandering desperados of the Territory can at once be squelched.

To-day's Union's Washington special says that a copy of Gen Howard's letter to the Indian Commissioner was forwarded to Gen Crook in Arizona, and the War Department is in receipt of a letter from General Crook commenting freely and with great length upon different propositions of the latter. In answer to Gen Howard's statement that there has been no formal treaty between himself and Cachise, he says: In my opinion there should have been a formal agreement in writing, embodying the terms of the convention; any other procedure was wrong. Gen Crook says strict discipline is required

to govern well on the Indian reservation on which Cachise is placed. The Indians are under charge of an agent whose reputation has been seriously impugned, and who is not willing to suppress their savage tendencies.

Gen Howard says Cachise's band have long known Jeffers, and have full confidence in him.

Gen Crook answers that such acquaintance, made and continued during a course of hostilities which brought torture and death to scores of poor frontier-men, will strongly militate against Gen Howard's endorsement of this agent.

The General's rule is that the only men who can maintain friendly relations with hostile Indians are those in general traffic and friendship with them, whereby Indians are furnished with means to carry on warfare. It is not an indication of great personal bravery, in this case, to have conducted Gen Howard to the rancharia of the savage who awaited his arrival as a signal of peace with the Americans upon the Apaches' own terms.

Gen Crook further says: It is immaterial whether the Indians committing the depredations belong to Cachise's reservation or are merely harbored there. There is abundant testimony that Cachise's band is rapidly accumulating stock, and that Sonora and Chiricahua are rapidly losing it.

Gen Howard said, in his letter, that the wildest Apaches may be met and conquered without force but by God's help, and he advises Mexico to send an ambassador of peace to treat with Cachise.

Gen Crook says that Gen Howard intends to convey the impression that the treaty with Cachise was made by the grace of God and that it was more likely to be kept than one secured by force and the compelling of Indians to submit to the check of daily roll-call, and that his method should be followed in other cases.

It is shown that Howard made the same peace with other tribes of Apaches, who soon after went on the war path, and who were made to keep peace by the soldiers last winter. Cachise then said to the Apaches whom Crook had conquered: Now that you have yielded like dogs and have no place to go to, and cannot make war on the Americans, I must behave myself as far as they are concerned.

Gen Crook says that, although the people of Mexico will not make a treaty with any of our Indians, yet they sent, and rose, a deputation of responsible officers to Cachise, who treated their overtures with disdain and themselves with insult.

He continues: The only way, in my judgment, that the President's policy can be carried out on reservations, is to have the Indians placed under the control of competent and responsible persons.

Several important documents are appended to the letter in support of General Crook's theory.

Several prominent officers of the Interior Department say that Gen Howard does not understand the law governing treating with Indians and whites, and the difference between the two.

In a letter to the Assistant Adjutant-General of the Division of the Pacific, General Crook complains that he has no supervision over Cachise's reservation, and says it is charged that more rations are given out on that reservation than are authorized.

He makes a pertinent inquiry, as follows: "I would remind the Commissary-General that for a long time I have labored hard by personal exertion to preserve our friendly relations with Mexico, at least on this border in retaliation for Apache raids, which the Mexicans affirm were effectually protected by us; but how am I to do this now, with Col M. Kenzie's action in a similar case before them? And in case of armed Mexicans crossing the border and attacking Cachise on his reservation, what action shall I take? How can I reasonably object if the Governor of Sonora marches his troops across our border to punish Cachise for his raid on Sonora?"

YUMA.

Yuma, January 31.—Tuesday night, about midnight, a brutal murder was committed by a party of Rio Grande Mexican teamsters, in this place. During a drunken spree they stopped in front of the house of a Mexican, on Gila street, and made so much disturbance that he came and ordered them away. They set upon him with their knives and cut him many times, finishing their fiendish work by cutting his throat and dancing on his body. Before dying the murdered man shot one of the party, and it is believed that the wound will prove fatal. Two more of the party were arrested yesterday, but the other escaped to Sonora. An examination will be held to-day.

Steamer from the mouth of the river expected to-morrow.

Boat connecting with steamer for San Francisco leaves Yuma February 16th.

Senator Morton finds that Pinchbeck business quite nasty and disgraceful "to the party."